

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICERevised  
Photograph will be sent later.

## NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE <b>Alabama</b>	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <b>XXII, Social and Humanitarian Movements</b>
3. NAME(S) OF SITE <b>Tuskegee Institute</b>	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <b>Tuskegee, Alabama, Macon County</b>	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <b>Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Luther H. Foster, President</b>	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) <b>In 1881 Booker T. Washington was chosen to start a normal school which the state legislature of Alabama had chartered. He became the driving force responsible for the establishment and prosperity of Tuskegee Institute.</b> <b>At Tuskegee, Washington put into practice a program of industrial and vocational education for the Negro, designed to demonstrate to his students the dignity of work and to teach them "to live on the farm off the farm." Tuskegee became the core and symbol of Washington's efforts to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Negro and to improve his way of life.</b> <b>His epochal speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition held in Atlanta in 1895 brought Washington national recognition as the leader of the Negro people, succeeding Frederick Douglass, who had just died. The Atlanta speech expressed the desire to cement the friendship of the races in one of his most famous phrases: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."<sup>1</sup> Such a policy was well-suited to the Southern temperament at that time. He did not advocate any form of integration, but instead proposed a policy of mutual progress and cooperation. By both white and colored, Washington came to be considered the leader of the Negro race. While others, especially W. E. B. DuBois, were striving for goals which could not be soon realized, Washington pursued more practical goals which he held constantly before the Negro people. Washington appealed to the masses; he was interested in all Negroes and felt himself an integral part of the race. Throughout the first decade of the twentieth century, he was considered the leader of the Negro race.</b> <b>Tuskegee Institute is closely identified with Booker T. Washington and his work. The school prospered under his administration and became a symbol of his policies. At the time of Washington's death in 1915, the student body consisted of 1,537 students and the all-Negro faculty was composed of 197 members who taught thirty-eight trades and professions. Tuskegee has continued its dynamic growth.</b>	

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<sup>1</sup> Anson Phelps Stokes, Dictionary of American Biography, XIX, 507.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)  
Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery, An Autobiography (New York, 1901); Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., Booker T. Washington and the Negro's Place in American Life (Boston, 1955); "Booker T. Washington," Dictionary of American Biography, XIX (New York, 1946).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION <b>Excellent</b>	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <b>Educational institution</b>	13. DATE OF VISIT <b>4/16/63</b>
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <b>Horace J. Sheely, Jr.</b>	15. TITLE <b>Survey Historian</b>	16. DATE <b>3/1/65</b>	

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE IF ATTACHED. ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES  
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Page #2

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SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) ...

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Alabama	Tuskegee Institute

Most of the existing buildings were constructed after 1900. Points of special historic interest include The Oaks, Washington's home, which contains administrative offices and the founder's restored study; the Booker T. Washington monument, a symbolic statue by Charles Keck; the graves of Washington and George Washington Carver; and the Carver Museum, with exhibits pertaining to the history of the school and the scientific experiments of Dr. Carver.